Aug. 16, 1927. 1,639,558

W. E. FROBISH

HOUSE FLUE JACKET

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Fig. 1.

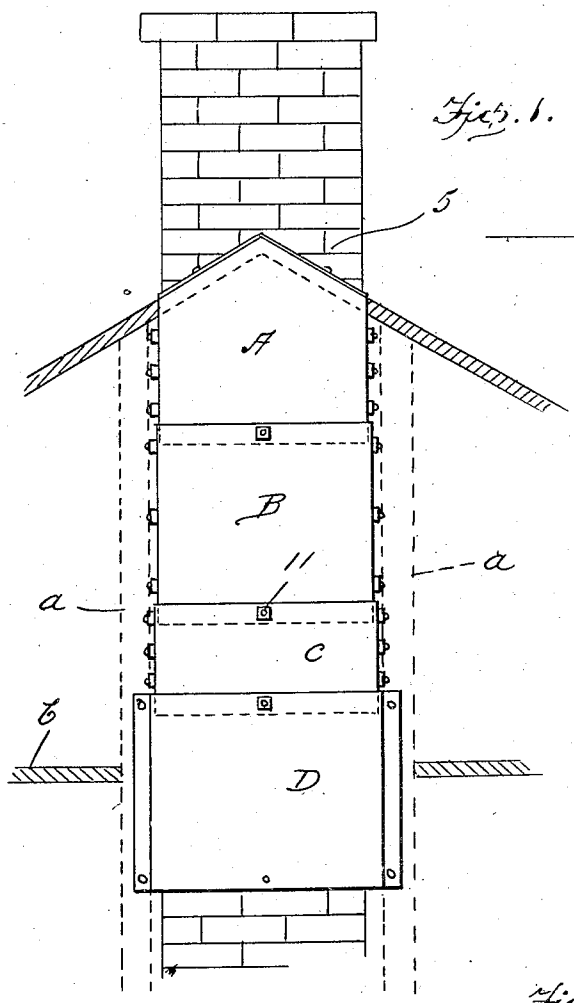



Fig. 2.

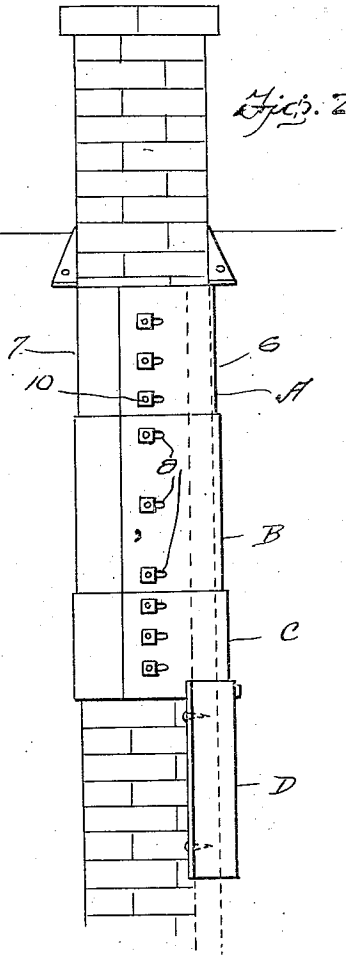



Fig. 3.

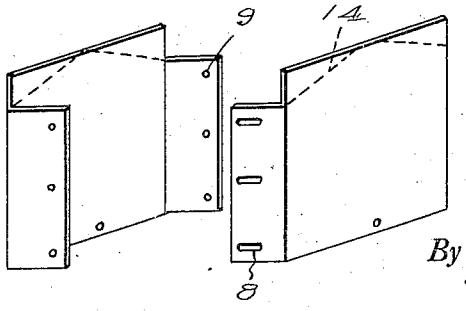
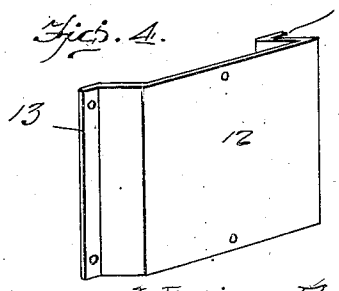



Fig. 4.




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Fig. 5.

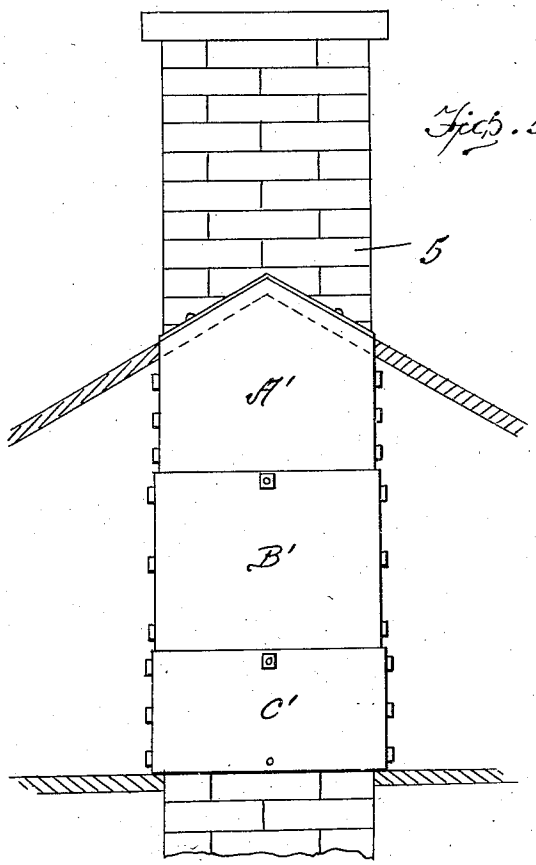



Fig. 6.

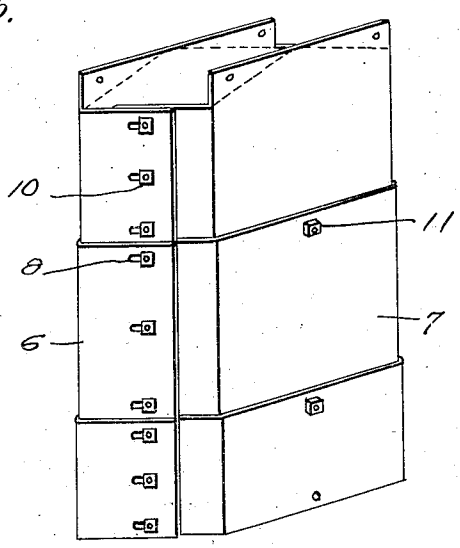



Fig. 7.

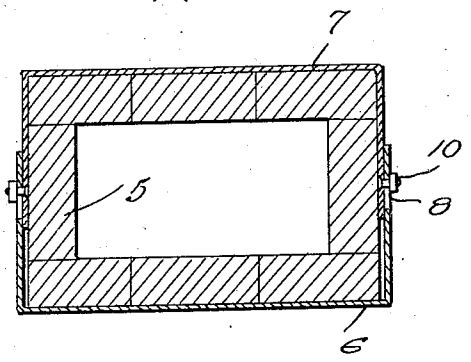
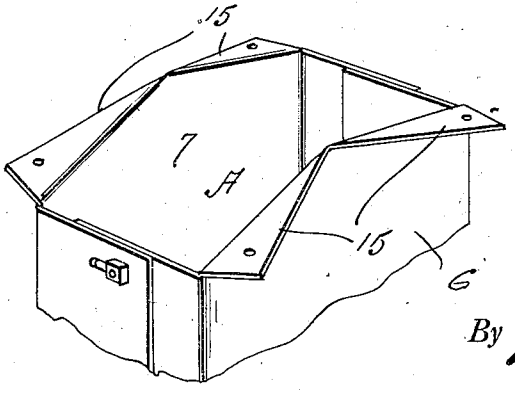



Fig. 8.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. FROBISH, OF COLUMBUS, KANSAS.

## HOUSE-FLUE JACKET.

Application filed June 28, 1926. Serial No. 119,082.

This invention relates to jackets for house flues and has for its primary object to provide a highly novel, simple, and readily easily attachable jacket for flues of dwellings that are built through the dwelling at one extreme end thereof or away from the ends and especially that portion of the same that extends through the attic of the dwelling so as to prevent the escape of fire should the flue become defective, which is frequently the cause for fires, especially in frame houses.

An additional object of the invention is to provide a jacket of the aforementioned character that will be disposed between the usual studdings between which flues in the ends of dwellings are built, as well as the weather boarding just inwardly of the flue in the attic of the dwelling.

An additional object of the invention is to provide a jacket of this character that may be readily adjusted to fit flues of various transverse sections. The nature of the jacket which is of sectional formation permits the use of the same within dwelling attics regardless of the type of attic.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent during the course of the following description.

In the drawings wherein there is disclosed two forms of the present invention,

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of one form of the flue jacket that is employed in covering the attic area of a flue arranged in the end of the dwelling.

Figure 2 is a side elevation thereof.

Figure 3 is a group or perspective of the units of the uppermost section of the jacket prior to disposition around the flue directly beneath the roof of the dwelling.

Figure 4 is a perspective of the lowermost section that surrounds the flue at the floor of the attic and projects partially therethrough as disclosed in Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 1 disclosing the type of jacket for covering a flue that is built through the attic within the end of the building.

Figure 6 is a perspective of the type of jacket disclosed in Figure 5 prior to installation.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal sectional view disclosing both types of the jacket in position surrounding the flue, and

Figure 8 is an enlarged upper end perspective of the top section of the jacket which is similar in both instances of use.

First having reference to Figures 1 to 4 inclusive, the numeral 5 designates a flue or chimney that is built in the ends of a dwelling, the same extending through the attic between the usual studding and alongside of the weather boards of the dwelling. In this instance the jacket constitutes the provision of a plurality of sections designated A; B; C, and D. The height of the sections may be varied to meet the various conditions encountered, it being only necessary that the height thereof be such as to permit these sections to cover the entire area of the flue between the roof and floor of the dwelling attic as disclosed in Figure 1. Each unit constitutes the provision of a pair of sheet metal half sections, designated respectively 6 and 7, the side walls of which overlap as disclosed in Figure 2 in order that they may be tightly arranged upon the entire outer surface of the flue. The side walls of one section of each unit are formed with vertically arranged spaced longitudinal slots 8, while the side walls of the complementary section are formed with registering openings 9 so as to permit the sections to be adjusted toward or away from each other so as to be tightly arranged upon the flue regardless of the transverse area thereof. Stove bolt connections 10 are provided for rigidly securing the sections of each unit after the same have been arranged upon the flue. The various units are telescopically arranged and are interconnected at their front and rear sides in slightly overlapping relation by stove bolt connections 11. The lowermost unit D consists of a single metallic plate 12, the side walls of which extend between the studdings *a*—*a* of the dwelling and after passing therethrough are bent outwardly at right angles to provide wings 13—13 within which are openings to permit the wings to be nailed to the studding as indicated by the dotted lines in Figure 2.

The height of the lowermost unit D is such as to permit the same to be extended beneath the flooring *b* of the attic as indicated by the dotted line in Figure 1, the portion of this unit extending below the attic floor is preferably placed in quick plaster or cement. The main walls of the sections comprising the upper unit A extend slightly

above the side walls thereof as disclosed in Figure 3 so as to permit said main walls to project through the roof of the attic and be bent over upon the outer surface of the attic and to be nailed thereto as indicated more clearly in Figure 1. In Figure 3 the fold lines of the main walls of said unit sections are indicated by the reference character 14 these lines extending diagonally from the top center of the main wall to the upper edges of the side wall so as to provide converging wings 15—15 at the upper end of each section of the unit for flush engagement with the apex of the inverted V-type of dwelling roof disclosed in the drawings.

In Figures 5 and 6 there is disclosed a jacket for use upon flues that are built through dwelling attics away from the ends of the dwelling and in this instance said jacket also consists of a plurality of units A′; B′ and C′, which are substantially identical in construction to the sections A; B, C in the other form of the invention, and a description of these various units is therefore not believed necessary. In this type of the jacket it is however not necessary to provide the lower single section unit, but it is necessary that the lower unit C′ be mounted for rest upon the attic floor after which the lower edge is set in cement or quick-set plastering on the top of the lathes in the attic which serve as a floor therefor.

It will thus be seen that I have provided two forms of protecting jackets for dwelling flues that are well adapted for all the purposes heretofore designated, and even though I have herein shown and described the forms as consisting of certain detail structural elements, and a particular number of interconnected units, it is nevertheless to be understood that departures may be had in the construction, and that a greater or lesser number of the sections may be employed without effecting the spirit and scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

In a dwelling flue jacket of the class described, a plurality of sheet metal units entirely surrounding a completed flue within the attic of the dwelling, the units being separate from the flue, each unit comprising a pair of complementary half sections adjustably secured together, means for interconnecting the units in overlapping relation, the upper ends of the sides of the uppermost units extending to the roof of the dwelling and adapted to be bent back to provide attaching flanges adapted to be secured to the roof, and a metallic plate secured at its upper edge to the lower portion of the lowermost unit, the side edge portions of the plate being bent laterally for disposition between the dwelling studdings, said laterally disposed portions being bent outwardly to provide wings adapted to be attached to the studdings.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM E. FROBISH.